HOW TO FIND IT.

NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1900.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent.
Ontside St. Louis, Two Cents.
On Trains, Three Cents.



THE LAUNDRYMAN: "IF I DON'T HURRY UP WITH THIS SHIRT, HE'LL WRECK THE

## AMERICANS WHO FELL IN BATTLE.

Casualties in the Yang-Tsun Fight.

Long List, Were Taken to the Hospitals at Tien-Tsin.

Washington, Aug. 13.-The War Department this afternoon received the following casualty list from General Chaffee: "Che-Foo.-Adjutant General, Washington

Yang-Tsun, Aug. 7 .- Casualities in action

Yang-Tsun, August 6: "Enlisted men killed:

"Fourteenth Infantry-W. E. Metzler, Company L; Robert C, Kerr, Wyatt G. Kicks, Company L; Samuel Stafford, Corporal Roy Bergen, Company M; Laurence M. Googins, Company G; Royland Perry, Company K.

"From heat prostration-William Webb,

Company M, Ninth Infantry; Thomas Prophy Corporal Marine Corps.

"Wounded, Ninth Infantry-Frank R. Lang, Second Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, wounded in shoulder, serious; Michael O'-Brien, Sergeant, Company F, wounded in foot, serious; Daniel J. O'Connor, Corporal, Company E, wounded in leg above knee, serious; Joseph P. Fritsch, Company M, wounded in abdomen, serious; William Eseld, Company I, wounded in arm, serious; Albert W. Fltzpatrick, Company D.

wounded in thigh, slight.

"Wounded, Fourteenth Infantry-Company E, Frank Knoll, a Sergeant, wounded in groin, serious; Harry C. Houston, wounded in the shoulder, moderate; Patrick Curran, wounded in leg above knee, serious; Ismal S. Tyler, wounded in arm, serious; Ralph W. Adams, wounded in head, serious; Charles Johnson, wounded in leg below knee, serious; Frank R. Kiddoo, wounded in head, moderate; Louis A. Forgerel, wounded in —, serious; Company F. William F. Maloney, First Sergeant, wounded in knee, serious; Frank C. Albright, wounded in chest, serious; James Alken, wounded in knee, serious; Adam Houce, wounded in leg below knee, slight; George E. Vale, wounded in thigh, slight; Ernest Gibson, wounded in shoul-der, moderate; James H. Hurst, Corporal, wounded in head, serious; Company I, Clint W. Graham, wounded in shoulder, moderate; wounded in knee, serious; Joseph E. Legroir, wounded in groin and thigh, serious, William Miller, Company I. wounded in leg, below knee, serious; Com-pany K, Lee Owens, Corporal, wounded in hand, serious; Jeremiah J. Toomey, Corporal, wounded in foot and knee, serious; Lefer J. Alley, wounded in neck, serious; Willse Lawrence, wounded in knee, serious Philip M. Anderson, wounded in back, serious; James Rice, wounded in both arms, serious; Robert E. Snell, wounded in neck, serious; Ray S. Roberts, wounded in knee serious; George D. Gardner. wounded in neck, serious; Company L. William J. Emmett, First Sergeant, wounded in groin, slight; Henry Young, Corporal, wounded in knee, serious; Benjamin N. Boyle, wounded in leg, below knee, serious; Alfred M. Messer, wounded in head, serious; Ross Chambling, wounded in leg below knee, serious; Duricht M. Keller, legiller, below knee, serious; Duricht M. Keller, legiller, legiller low knee, serious; Dwight M. Fuller, wounded in thigh, slight; Frank R. Jackson, wounded in foot, serious; Company M, Oran A. Kemper, musician, wounded in head, serious; Charles F. Foster, wounded in wrist, slight; Henry H. Hurst, wounded in chest, serious; James P. O'Dowd, wound-

wounded in bick, serious; John Wagner, wounded in arm, serious; John B. Hehid, wounded in foot, serious; Robert L. Tipple, wounded in thigh, serious; Patrick Shea, wounded in foot, serious; Alonzo J. Babb, wounded in leg, serious; Jacob Schweebel, wounded in arm, serious; wounded in thigh slight John Mullian wounded in thigh, slight; John Mulligan, wounded in foot, serious. "First Regiment, Marines, Company F, Norman A. Pruitt, wounded in hand, se-

ed in abdomen, serious; Joseph Quellette

wounded in back, serious; John Wagner,

"Battery F. Fifth Artillery, Adam Bromm, wounded in leg, moderate. "Killed buried at Yang-Tsun. Wounded sent to hospital at Tien-Tsin. "CHAFFEE." orders for foreign service.

# BIG FOUR TRAIN FELL WITH BRIDGE

General Chaffee Sends List of Brakeman Killed and Four of the Train Crew Were Seriously Injured.

DEAD WERE BURIED THERE. FORTY FEET INTO THE RIVER. Page.

Wounded, of Whom There Is a Second Train Stopped on the Very Brink of Disaster-Passenger Train Passed Before

> REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Cairo, Ill., Aug. 13 .- The Big Four train

> gine No. 423 and caboose, broke through the bridge over the Cache River at noon to-day, falling a distance of forty feet. The following are the casualties: NIM WHALEN, brakeman; killed. JOHN INGLIS, conductor; head badly

known as the first extra, consisting of en-

oruised and injured internally. GRANT LAFFERTY, engineer; badly bruised and injured internally, and ankle, FRED ARNODL, brakeman; badly bruised, head cut and injured internally. FIREMAN FROELKE; hurt on head and

All of the victims live at Mount Carmel. The fireman, although suffering from wounds and the nervous shock, proceeded to Mound City and reported the casualty.

The injured were brought to Cairo and taken to St. Mary's Infirmary to receive medical attention.

The train was smashed to fragments, Second extra, No. 413, was only a few minutes behind, and the Ill-fated train was in fuil view of the crew on the second train when it fell through the bridge. The following engine was stopped on the very brink of the declivity.

The crew, led by Conductor Huey and Engineer Rush, gave attention at once to the injured and brought them to this city. The bridge is a total wreck. It was built many years ago, and it was suported by en beams. The passenger train coming south passed over it a few minutes before the accident.

A story is told of Froelke's heroism. After the wreck he immediately ran back and flagged the second section, closely following, and, retracing his steps, crossed the creek and carried the first news to Mound

As soon as word had been received from Mound City, where the information of the wreck was carried, a special of two baggage cars and engine, accompanied by Agent Stevens, Yardmaster Curry and a corps of physicians, was dispatched to the scene of the wreck.

Whalen was recently married, and it is stated that he was next in line of promotien for a conductorship. When the bridge gave way beneath the

wooden work of the bridge piled down upon it.

The span is about forty feet long and the western approach about the same, but built upon piling, is a mass of kindling wood.

caboose landed in the water and the top

The relief special returned to the city at 2:30, bringing the dead and wounded, the latter being taken in an ambulance to St. Marys Infirmary. Doctor Willard of Mound City rendered the wounded all the assistance possible at the wreck and accompanied

The passenger train, due to leave here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, departed on time, running over the Illinois Central to Beechwood, thence to Mound City.

#### EN ROUTE TO THE FAR EAST. Company of the First Infantry Coming.

One company of the First United States Infantry will arrive at Jefferson Barracks from Little Rock, Ark., to-day for the purpose of joining the companies already there and proceeding with them to San Francisco. Two companies now stationed at Fort Leav-enworth also will move to the coast. The First Infantry is one of the oldest regiments in the service. It was formerly General Shafter's regiment, and fought in his command at Santiago, Cuba. It is under

## LEADING TOPICS

### TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

and Wednesday; light southerly winds. Illinois-Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh southerly winds. Arkansas-Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly

1. Almost at the Gates of Pekin

2. Thrilling Story of Escape From Boxers Shirt-Waist Fad Scores a Victory.

3. Warrants Issued in Dynamite Case. Carter Lived High. Southern Methodist Conference. Cost of the War in the Philippines. Drain From Wars Felt in London

4. Race Track Results. Baseball Scores.

5. George Baptiste Rescued a Priest from Drowning. Traveler Sued for Divorce. Priest Speaks on Citizenship. Who Will Win Next Big Fight? Burglaries Netted Him a Fortune. Porto Ricans Starving.

Illinois Politics. Dewey Was Pleased with Aguinaldo, Society Notes.

Editorial.

City News in Brief.

7. Seibert Expects Forty Thousand.

8. Republic Want Ads.

9. New Corporations. Transfers of Realty.

10. Grain and Produce.

11. Financial News. River Telegrams.

12. Milliners Coming for Fall Goods. Saw Her Husband Crushed by a Car. No Extradition in Neely Case. Suburban Road Not Sold. Merchants' Nail Plant.

She Battled With an Armed Burglar, Sole Proprietor of Graveyard.

### TO RETAKE TIEN-TSIN.

Chinese Re-enforcements From the South—Sanctioned by Emperor.

BY HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Che-Foo, Aug. 6, via Shanghai, Monday, Aug. 13 .- (Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)-A messenger from the Japanese Legation in Pekin, who arrived at Tien-Tsin July 31, reported that all were then well at the legations, but that no further provisions were allowed to enter. A large portion of General Tung's troops had left Pekin for Pel-Tsan (where they were beequently defeated) to assist the troops in checking the advance of the allies.

The Chinese plan for the recapture of Tien-Tsin and the Taku forts has been sanctioned by the Emperor. engine it jumped from the rails and landed. The principal boxer leaders, Tsuan Fu upon the Pulaski County shore, while the Tel and Chang Te Cheng, have been assas-The principal boxer leaders, Tsuan Fu sinated by the Chinese since the fall of Tien-Tsin.

> Bishop Anzer of Shan-Tung, in June last, said that Chang, who may be the Chang Te Cheng referred to in the foregoing dispatch, was the head or chief of the Boxers, and desired to be Emperor. SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Tien-Tsin, Aug. 3, via Che-Foo, Thursday.

—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—General Dorward is in command of the forces left to defend Tien-Tsin The Chinese have received re-enforce ments from the South. The duplicity of the Southern Viceroys accounts for this. The reform of China means ruin to half a mil-lion of officeholders, hence the intriguing of the Viceroys and their underlings to ham-

### "NO PRISONERS TAKEN."

Cossacks Rode Over the Field, Kill ing Wounded Chinese.

London, Aug. 14, 4:25 A. M.—The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent de-clares that the taking of Aigun has sealed the fate of the rising in Northeastern Man-churia. He adds:

"No prisoners were taken by the Russians. Wholesale massacre was the order of the day; and when the battle was over, the Cossacks rode over the field, killing all the wounded with the butt ends of their

## Washington Expects the Allies to Enter the Capital To-Day or Wednesday.

HO-SI-WU TAKEN AND MARCH RESUMED.

Admiral Remey Cabled That the Relief Force Would Reach Tung-Chow, Ten Miles From Pekin, Sunday-Great Battle May Be On, as Chinese Were Expected to Make Their Last Stand There.

Washington, Aug. 13.-It is felt that a great battle may have been fought in

ALMOST AT THE GATES OF PEKIN

The allied forces are believed to be almost within sight of-certainly not

more than ten miles from-the walls of Pekin, and at the point where it has been felt that the Chinese troops would make a desperate last stand to prevent the foreign invaders from reaching the capital. This place is Tung-Chow (literally, East Pekin).

According to information received by the Navy Department, the allies were expected to reach Tung-Chow yesterday, August 12. This information was contained in a cablegram received late this afternoon by the Bureau of Navigation. The message was unsigned, but having come from Taku and being addressed to the bureau, it probably was written by Admiral Remey. Its date was August 10. This portion of it was made public:

"Advanced August 9 to Ho-Si-Wu. Chinese fled after firing few shots. No

Ho-Si-Wu is only thirty-three miles from Pekin.

But the most significant portion was not made public. That part contained the information recounted above, and, in addition, said that General Chaffee had a message from Minister Conger under date of August 4, which said the situation at Pekin was "critical," but that the legations would "hold out till you come." This message from Mr. Conger was probably the same as that mentioned yesterday in the cablegram received by the War Department from General Chaffee. It would seem from Admiral Remey's communication, however, that the War Department, in making public General Chaffee's report of the Minister's communication, paraphrased it so as to minimize Mr. Conger's statement of the seriousness of the Pekinsituation.

#### General Chaffee's Dispatch.

General Chaffee beat Admiral Remey by one hour in reporting to Washington the arrival of the allies at Ho-Si-Wu. His dispatch was very brief. It

"Tenth, Arrived at Ho-Pi-Wu (Ho-Si Wu) yesterday."

The cablegram had nothing to show whence it was sent. This was taken by the War Department to indicate that it was put on the wires that had been strung by the Signal Corps detachment at a point somewhat distant from any town, which would most likely mean that the allies had pushed forward

Admiral Remey's cable of a little later, that Tung-Chow was expected to be reached August 12, confirmed this view.

The most gratifying point in the news of the day from China to the officials was that the Chinese had fled from Ho-Si-Wu after firing a few shots,

## Empress Dowager to Depart Before Allied Army Arrives.

Berlin, Aug. 13,-At the Chinese Legation in Berlin the correspondent of the Associated Press was informed to-day that the Empress Dowager had declared her intention to leave Pekin and transfer her court to another city before the allied soldiers had reached the capital. Lu Hai Honan, the Chinese Minister here, on learning of this intention, telegraphed to both the Empress Dowager and the Emperor to not leave Pekin, but quietly to await the arrival of the internation1 forces.

This was hailed by military men as a sign that the Chinese troops were in a condition bordering upon panic and might not oppose any great resistance to the foreigners when they arrive before the gates of Lekin.

#### From Ho-Si-Wu to So-Tung-Chow.

Ho-Si-Wu is not a place adapted for a strenous defense. It is perhaps twenty miles from Yang-Tsun, where the fight of last Monday occurred, and about half way between Tien-Tsin and Pekin. It is of considerable size and is the largest town between Tien-Tsin and Chang-Chia-Wan, which is only a mile from Tung-Chow. It is surrounded by orchards and gardens, and the land is very level, affording little opportunity for opposing the progress of an enemy.

Leaving Ho-Si-Wu, the allies marched for ten miles over a muddy road to Ma-Tow. From Ma-Tow to Ching-Chia-Wan, however, the road is fairly good and adapted to the rapid transporation of the army trains. It was at Ching-Chia-Wan, probably, that the allies halted in order that the artillery, which had been dragging along behind, might overtake the main body of infantry and cavalry. It was there, too, that the fighting, if there was to be any fighting outside of Pekin, began. The fortifications protecting the capital are first met there and the road from that point to Tung-Chow, a mile distant, is studded with defensive works. There are little fortified villages to the right and left of the main town and batteries in no small numbers are planted at the summit of sharp acclivities. Besides these artificial fortifications, the country itself is intersected with deep ditches and sunken roads, all of which could easily be made to serve the purpose in resisting aggres sion.

#### May Enter Pekin To-Day or Wednesday.

It is here, then, that the Chinese were expected to make a determined stand, and where a battle may have raged to-day. If an engagement did take place there and the enemy showed any disposition to make a lively resistance, it is felt here that the allies lost heavily. No doubt is expressed, however, that the foreigners have been victorious. The very fact that they were within sight of the spot where the Ministers are imperiled and the knowledge that the world is waiting anxiously to hear of their entry to Pekin, it is thought, would be sufficient to make them overcome all obstacles.

There are not a few military men in Washington who are of the opinion that the Chinese troops did not offer any serious resistance even at Tung-Chow and that the Chinese capital will be entered almost without a struggle. Unless something intervenes that is not now seen, it is confidently predicted that the allies will raise the flags of their countries over debris of the legations of their Governments by Wednesday at the latest, and possibly by to-morrow.

#### MacDonald Says: "Situation Desperate."

London, Aug. 14, 3:50 a. m.-The British Consul at Canton, says the Daily Telegraph's correspondent there, has received the following message, dated August 6, from Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister in Pekin: "Our situation is desperate. In ten days our food supply will be at an end.

Unless we are relieved, a general massacre is possible. "The Chinese offer to escort us to Tien-Tsin, but, remembering Cawnpore, we refuse the offer. There are over 200 European women and children in this

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, writing yesterday, says: "The allies at noon, Saturday, were within twenty miles of Pekin."

# NO MORE PROMISES WILL BE ACCEPTED.

# **Until Allies Escort Ministers Safely** From Pekin—Text of Reply.

The Republic Bureau, 14th St. and Fennsylvania Ave. Washington, Aug. 12.-In the judgment of State Department officials the gravity of the Chinese situation has been increased acter of the answer returned by this Government to the imperial appeal for a cesto Minister Wu at 5 o'clock Sunday even-

public to-day: "Memorandum: Touching the imperial edict of August 8 appointing Li Hung Russia's course in authorizing M. De Giers Chang Envoy Plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations, on the part of China, with the | was pointed out that this in no way brought Powers, and the request for a cessation of hostilities pending negotiations, presented

to Mr. Adee by Minister Wu on the 12th

of August, 1900. "The Government of the United States learned with satisfaction of the appointment of Earl Li Hung as Envoy Plenipotentlary to conduct negotiations with the Powers, and will, on its part, enter upon such negotiations with a desire to continue the friendly relations so long existing

#### between the two countries. The Condition.

"It is evident that there can be no general negotiation between China and the Powers so long as the Ministers of the Powers and the persons under their protection remain in their present position of restraint and danger, and that the Powers cannot cease their efforts for the delivery of these representatives, to which they are constrained by the highest consideration of national honor, except under an arrangement adequate to accomplish a peace-

"We are ready to enter into an agreement between the Powers and the Chinese Gov ernment for a cessation of hostile demon strations on condition that a sufficient body of the forces composing the relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Pekin unmolested and to escort the foreign Ministers and residents back to Tien-Tsin, this move ment being provided for and secured by such arrangements and dispositions of troops as shall be considered satisfactory by the Generals commanding the forces composing the relief expedition.

"ALVEY A. ADEE, Acting Secretary. Department of State, Washington, Aug. 12, All the Powers Agreed.

It developed during the day that the reference to "the Powers" employed in the American reply was not without a distinct meaning. Exchanges between the various-Powers have been going on constantly and as a result the officials had the satisfaction of knowing late in the day that the position of the United States had the approval and support of all the great Powers. While this had not been expressed in any formal manner by the parties, yet exchanges

amora the Chancellories of Europe and

through the foreign representatives in Washington made it positive that the Powers were acting unitedly in approval of the course of this Government. Several of the foreign representatives, including Baron Von rather than diminished through the char- Sternberg, the German Charge d'Affaires, and Mr. DeWollant, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, had extended conferences with sation of hostilities. This answer was sent Mr. Adee during the afternoon. These added to the assurances of unaninity among ing, and its text, which follows, was made the Powers. The presence of the Russian representative was gratifying in clearing away some misapprehension, which was not to leave Pekin under Chinese escort. It about a difference in the attitude of Russia and that of the other Powers, as all were acting on the theory that the Chinese Government must first give an absolute guarantee for the safety of the Ministers. It seems evident that this absolute guarantee cannot be given by China unless it allows the international forces to enter Pekin, so that, in effect, the Russian position does not differ materially from that of the other Powers, At least, Russia is included among those who fully approve the course taken by the United States.

### Official Explanation.

China now realizes, or will realize when the American answer has been received in Pekin, that she must either comply with the demands of the United States or fight the entire civilized world. It is assumed here that all the Powers will make answer of the same general nature as that of this Government-in brief, that the rescue of the Maisters must be effected through co-operation of the Imperial authorities and the allied commanders before terms for a settlement will be listened to. A high official, in explaining the mean-

ing of Acting Secretary Adee's note, said: "While this Government has accepted Li Hung Chang as an intermediary, we will not negotiate with him until the Chinese Government complies with the conditions which we name in this note. It will be necessary for the Imperial authorities to permit the rescue of the Ministers by the relief expedition. When that has been done, and not until then, we will be ready to treat with Li as to the terms of peace.

"This Government, in accepting him conditionally as ar intermediary, has only given its answer to the Imperial edict. Each of the other Powers is at liberty to accept him or not, as seems fit. "No word has reached us as to the ulti-

matum reported from Paris, if which the Chinese Government demands that the Ministers leave Pekin at once." Flag of Truce Plan. It is evident to officials here that the allied

declined to leave their legations under a Continued on Page Two.

forces must enter Pekin to bring relief to

the foreigners there. The Ministers have

# STRONG INTIMATION OF PARTITION PLAN.

## American Government Will Not Negotiate Japan Approves England's Occupation of Shanghai and Believes Other Powers **Should Seize Points of Vantage.**

Tokio, Aug. 13.-The opinion is expressed in Japanese official circles that Russia's occupation of New-Chwang justifies the dispatch of British troops to Shanghai.

be driven to take similar measures in other parts of China.

"MORE IMPORTANT THAN PEKIN." Washington, Aug. 13.-It would not astonish diplomats here should it develop that the foreign Ambassadors in London have been exchanging views relative to the course that shall be pursued by the other Powers to induce Great Britain to withdraw from Shanghai. In any such exchanges, however, it is known that Ambassador Choate is not participating, as this Government officially announced, in its reply to the Chinese Viceroy's appeal that the President use his influence to induce Great Britain to withdraw, that it could not in rfere. Pollowing the example of Great Britain, Germany is expected to land troops at Shanghai as soon as she can spare a detachment from the forces which she is now collecting in the Far East. As her troops in China at present are only sufficient to insure the protection of the German settlement at Kiao-Chou and partici-

hai, which will remain there until her troops arrive. In determining to send both ships and men to Shanghai, Germany is undoubtedly acting with the full sympathy of Russia, and France's assent is taken here as a matter of course. Well-informed diplomats in Washington have no reason to doubt that Russia and Germany are on very good terms with respect to China. Their interests lie in the north, while those of France, Russia's ally, are far to the southward. It is to Germany's interests and to that of Russia and France, as well, that Great Britain should not be allowed to remain in exclusive control of the great Yang-tse Valley.

ordered a squadron of warships to Shang-

"For the Powers to permit the Yang-tse-Klang to pass under the control of Great Britain," said a well-informed diplomat this evening, "would be to precipitate the dismemberment of China, which the British Government has been apparently anxious to prevent. Besides, their interests in that great territory, which are yearly becoming more valuable, would suffer.

"I don't think that I am exaggerating the matter when I say that Shanghai to-day is far more important than the position of the Ministers in Pekin. I hope that the British Government, appreciating the dangerous complications that will arise from the presence of her troops in that port, will revoke Vice Admiral Seymour's orders and return to their station the troops under instructions to proceed there."

"WHO HEEDS CHINESE PROTESTS!" Berlin Aug. 12.-The Chinese eretest

It is believed that other Powers will

Yung Lu, Commanding Chinese Forces in Pekin.

pate in the Pekin relief expedition, she has against the landing of troops at Shanghai has been officially received here. A Foreign Officie official, discussing it, said this after-

"The protest is here, but who pays any attention to Chinese protests now?" Great Britain, according to the German laration of purpose in landing troops at Shanghal than the declaration made by the British Consul General to the other foreign Consuls there; namely, the protection

of life and propert BRITAIN OFFERS A LOAN.

London, Aug. 14.-The British Government, according to the Shanghai spondent of the Times, has oldered to the f75,000 at 4½ per cent to the Viceroy of Wuondent of the Times, has offered to lend Chang, Province of Hu-Pee, on the Yangtse-Klang, for the payment of provincial

## LEGATIONS AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

Bombardment by Two Batteries Has Been Resumed. Copyright, 1960, by the Associated Press

Tien-Tsin, Monday, Aug. 6, via Shanghai, Aug. 12.-Two reliable couriers, who left Pekin August 1, arrived to-day at Tien-Tsin. They say that the Empress Dowager fed the foreigners for a few days. The former Viceroy of Shan-Tung, who is bitterly antiforeign, arrived with new troops, according to these couriers, and planted two bat-teries on the wall near the legations. The enemy began shelling and opened a fierce rifle fire, which was kept up for two days. The head of the Missionary Board, with a party, while trying to get provisions, was